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EXAMINER

ABRISHAMKAR, KAVEH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/844,121

Applicant(s)

JAKOBSSON ET AL.

Examiner

Kaveh Abrishamkar

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on April 3, 2006 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-28 are currently pending, with claims 1,15, 27, and 28 being currently amended.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed April 3, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Regarding currently amended claims 1,15, 27, and 28, the Applicant argues that the Cited Prior Art (CPA), Walker et al. (U.S. Patent 6,257,638), does not teach "decision preimage values" and the "tree structures" and the as set forth in the amended claims. This argument is not found persuasive. The CPA discloses encoding code sequences for each gaming module, wherein these code sequences provide the basis for generating the random outcome of each gaming event (column 11 lines 9-26). These sequence of codes can correspond to the outcome of a wagering event, such as

the roulette wheel landing on a specific number (column 11 lines 21-26). These code sequences are interpreted as being the preimage values as they provide randomness and decisions in the wagering interaction. Furthermore, the Applicant argues that the CPA does not teach "tree structures." This argument is not found persuasive. The CPA discloses the code sequences which are associated with each gaming structure to provide the randomness (column 11 lines 9-26). Also, the CPA discloses the player can place wagers on one or more wagering events within a given wagering event (column 11 lines 44-49). This one or more wagering events within a given wagering event is interpreted as the tree structure. In roulette, for example, a spin of the wheel is interpreted as the tree, with leaves being wagers including betting on: black/red, odds/evens, certain numbers, and/or corners. Therefore, it is interpreted that the interaction does provide a tree structure for both parties.

Therefore, the rejection is maintained as given below and applied to the currently amended claims 1, 15, 27 and 28.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-20, and 22-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Walker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,257,638).

Regarding claim 1, Walker discloses:

A method for performing secure information processing operations utilizing a plurality of processing devices, the method comprising the steps of:

performing a setup procedure to permit interactions of a designated type to be carried out between a first participant associated with at least a first one of the processing devices and a second participant associated with at least a second one of the processing devices (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

initiating in the first processing device a particular interaction with the second participant, by sending designated initiation information to the second processing device associated with the second participant, the particular interaction being configured based at least in part on one or more results of the setup procedure (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

receiving as part of the interaction response information from the second processing device associated with the second participant (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20); and

sending as part of the interaction additional information from the first processing device to the second processing device based at least in part on the received response

information (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

wherein the interaction is configured such that the information exchanged between the first and second processing devices can be used to determine rights of the first and second participants in a publicly verifiable manner, the rights being based upon particular results of the interaction (column 4 lines 10-22, column 6 lines 21-54);

wherein the interaction comprises a number of consecutive rounds of one or more decisions by each of the first participant and the second participant (column 11 lines 38-50, column 15 lines 29-53);

wherein the interaction is characterized by a first tree structure associated with the first participant and a second tree structure associated with the second participant, each of the tree structures comprising a plurality of nodes, each of at least a subset of the nodes comprising a block of data that determines randomness contributed to a corresponding round of the interaction by the corresponding participant (column 11 lines 9-26, and lines 44-49), wherein associated with each of the at least a subset of the nodes are decision preimage values that encode possible decisions to be made in the interaction (column 11 lines 9-26).

Claim 2 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the receiving and sending steps are repeated one or more times in accordance with specifications of the particular interaction (column 10

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lines 42-46, column 13 lines 25-38, column 13 line 43 – column 14 line 7).

Claim 3 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the first processing device comprises at least one lightweight device configured to communicate over a network with the second processing device (column 8 lines 33-40).

Claim 4 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the particular interaction comprises secure mobile gaming interaction in which the first participant corresponds to a player and the second participant corresponds to a casino (column 8 lines 23-33).

Claim 5 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 4. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 4 wherein the first processing device comprises a lightweight processing device associated with the player and the second processing device comprises at least one server associated with the casino (column 8 lines 23-47)

Claim 6 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the particular interaction comprises secure mobile gaming interaction involving two or more players in which the first participant corresponds to a first player and the second participant corresponds to a second player (column 8 lines 23-47, column 11 lines 38-50).

Claim 8 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the particular interaction comprises secure digital signature exchange interaction in which the first participant corresponds to a first party to the digital signature exchange and the second participant corresponds to a second party to the digital signature exchange (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20)

Claim 9 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein security of the particular interaction is based at least in part on a secure probabilistic symmetric cipher (E, D) having semantic security operating in conjunction with a one-way hash function h for which collisions are intractable to find, and a commitment function C , wherein the commitment function C provides the public verifiability of designated portions of the interaction (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20).

Claim 10 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1 wherein the interaction is configured such that if at least one of the first and second processing devices is disconnected during the interaction, the interaction may upon reconnection of the device be continued from a designated point at or prior to the disconnection without the participants being able to alter any partial results of the interaction attributable to a portion of the interaction up to the designated point (column 4 lines 10-21, column 6 lines 43-54).

Claim 11 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 4. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 4 wherein the secure mobile gaming interaction comprises at least one game played by the player with the casino, the game comprising a number of consecutive rounds of one or more moves by each of the player and the casino, each of the rounds allowing the player and the casino to commit to at least one decision (column 11 lines 38-50, column 15 lines 29-53).

Claim 12 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 11. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 11 wherein the game is characterized by a player game tree structure associated with the player and a casino game tree structure associated with the casino, each of the game tree structures comprising a plurality of nodes, each of at

least a subset of the nodes comprising a block of data that determines randomness contributed to a corresponding round of the game by the corresponding player or casino, wherein associated with each of at least a subset of the game nodes are decision preimage values that encode possible decisions to be made in the game (column 11 lines 8-30).

Claim 13 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 12 wherein the setup procedure comprises at least the following steps:

(a) the player selecting n random numbers $d_{sub.il}, \dots, d_{sub.in}$, for each node i of the player game tree structure, and a random number $r_{sub.i}$ uniformly at random for each node, wherein each node i corresponds to a particular round of the game;

(b) the player computing for each node i a corresponding game node value $game_{sub.i} = \langle h(D_{sub.il}, \dots, D_{sub.in}), R_{sub.i} \rangle$, where $D_{sub.ij} = h(d_{sub.ij})$, $R_{sub.i} = C(r_{sub.i})$, h denotes a hash function, C denotes a commitment function, and $preimage_{sub.i} = (d_{sub.il}, \dots, d_{sub.in}, r_{sub.i})$ denotes a decision preimage value for $game_{sub.i}$;

(c) the player computing for each node i a value which is a function of one or more of: (i) values associated with one or more of its children nodes; (ii) its corresponding game node value $game_{sub.1}$; and (iii) a descriptor that identifies the game type;

(d) both the player and the casino storing information of the form agreement .sub.(casino,player) comprising a root value of the player game tree structure, a root value of the casino game tree structure, a hash value on a game function .function..sub.game, and associated digital signatures by the player and the casino.

Claim 14 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 12 wherein the secure mobile gaming interactions are implemented in accordance with a game-playing protocol comprising at least the following steps:

(a) the player initiating the game by sending a value r.sub.player,cnt the casino, where cnt corresponds to a counter (column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 38));

(b) the casino verifying that r.sub.player,cnt is a correct preimage to R.sub.player,cnt , and halting the protocol if it is not the correct preimage (column 11 lines 8-30, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 38);

(c) the casino and the player taking turns making moves in which the casino sends to the player decision preimages encoding its move, the player is presented with one or more corresponding choices via an interface at the first processing device, and a given choice selected by the player is translated into one or more preimages that are subsequently sent to the casino (column 11 lines 8-30, column 15 lines 39-64);

(d) step (c) being repeated one or more times in accordance with the rules of the game (column 15 lines 39-64);

(e) the casino sending a value `r.sub.casino,cnt` to the player, which is verified correspondingly by the player (column 6 line 43 – column 7 line 23);

(f) evaluating a game function `.function..sub.game` on the disclosed portions of the player and casino preimages, presenting a corresponding output to the player and the casino, and sending appropriate payment transcripts to at least one financial institution (column 7 lines 23-35); and

(g) the player and the casino each updating the counter `cnt`, along with other state information associated with a current state of the game (column 6 line 43 – column 7 line 23).

Regarding claim 15, Walker discloses:

An apparatus for use in performing secure information processing operations, the apparatus comprising:

a memory (column 2 lines 32-39); and

a processor coupled to the memory, the memory and processor being elements of a first processing device associated with a first participant, the processor being operative:

(i) to perform a setup procedure to permit interactions of a designated type to be carried out between the first participant and a second participant associated with at least a second processing device (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

(ii) to initiate a particular interaction with the second participant, by sending designated initiation information to the second processing device associated with the second participant, the particular interaction being configured based at least in part on one or more results of the setup procedure (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

(iii) receiving as part of the interaction response information from the second processing device associated with the second participant (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20); and

(iv) sending as part of the interaction additional information from the first processing device to the second processing device based at least in part on the received response information (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

wherein the interaction is configured such that the information exchanged between the first and second processing devices can be used to determine rights of the first and second participants in a publicly verifiable manner, the rights being based upon particular results of the interaction (column 4 lines 10-22, column 6 lines 21-54);

wherein the interaction comprises a number of consecutive rounds of one or more decisions by each of the first participant and the second participant (column 11 lines 38-50, column 15 lines 29-53);

wherein the interaction is characterized by a first tree structure associated with the first participant and a second tree structure associated with the second participant, each of the tree structures comprising a plurality of nodes, each of at least a subset of

the nodes comprising a block of data that determines randomness contributed to a corresponding round of the interaction by the corresponding participant (column 11 lines 9-26, and lines 44-49), wherein associated with each of the at least a subset of the nodes are decision preimage values that encode possible decisions to be made in the interaction (column 11 lines 9-26).

Regarding claim 27, Walker discloses:

An article of manufacture comprising a machine-readable storage medium for storing one or more programs for use in performing secure information processing operations utilizing a plurality of processing devices, wherein the one or more programs when executed implement the steps of:

performing a setup procedure to permit interactions of a designated type to be carried out between a first participant associated with at least a first one of the processing devices and a second participant associated with at least a second one of the processing devices (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

initiating in the first processing device a particular interaction with the second participant, by sending designated initiation information to the second processing device associated with the second participant, the particular interaction being configured based at least in part on one or more results of the setup procedure (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

receiving as part of the interaction response information from the second processing device associated with the second participant (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20); and

sending as part of the interaction additional information from the first processing device to the second processing device based at least in part on the received response information (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

wherein the interaction is configured such that the information exchanged between the first and second processing devices can be used to determine rights of the first and second participants in a publicly verifiable manner, the rights being based upon particular results of the interaction (column 4 lines 10-22, column 6 lines 21-54);

wherein the interaction comprises a number of consecutive rounds of one or more decisions by each of the first participant and the second participant (column 11 lines 38-50, column 15 lines 29-53);

wherein the interaction is characterized by a first tree structure associated with the first participant and a second tree structure associated with the second participant, each of the tree structures comprising a plurality of nodes, each of at least a subset of the nodes comprising a block of data that determines randomness contributed to a corresponding round of the interaction by the corresponding participant (column 11 lines 9-26, and lines 44-49), wherein associated with each of the at least a subset of the nodes are decision preimage values that encode possible decisions to be made in the interaction (column 11 lines 9-26).

Regarding claim 28, Walker discloses:

A method for performing secure information processing operations utilizing a plurality of processing devices including at least a first processing device associated with a first participant and a second processing device associated with a second participant, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving from the first processing device in the second processing device designated initiation information initiating a particular interaction between the first participant and the second participant, the particular interaction being configured based at least in part on one or more results of a setup procedure, the setup procedure being performed by the first participant associated with the first processing device and permitting the particular interactions to be carried out between the first participant and the second participant (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10);

sending as part of the interaction response information from the second processing device associated with the second participant (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 9 lines 41-59, column 12 line 56 – column 13 line 10); and

receiving as part of the interaction additional information sent from the first processing device to the second processing device based at least in part on the response information (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20);

wherein the interaction is configured such that the information exchanged between the first and second processing devices can be used to determine rights of the

first and second participants in a publicly verifiable manner, the rights being based upon particular results of the interaction (column 4 lines 10-22, column 6 lines 21-54);

wherein the interaction comprises a number of consecutive rounds of one or more decisions by each of the first participant and the second participant (column 11 lines 38-50, column 15 lines 29-53);

wherein the interaction is characterized by a first tree structure associated with the first participant and a second tree structure associated with the second participant, each of the tree structures comprising a plurality of nodes, each of at least a subset of the nodes comprising a block of data that determines randomness contributed to a corresponding round of the interaction by the corresponding participant (column 11 lines 9-26, and lines 44-49), wherein associated with each of the at least a subset of the nodes are decision preimage values that encode possible decisions to be made in the interaction (column 11 lines 9-26).

5. Claims 16-20, and 22-26 are apparatus claims analogous to the method claims 1-6, 8-12, and 14 rejected above, and therefore, are rejected following the same reasoning.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7, 13, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,527,638) in view of Takaragi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,018,196).

Claim 7 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 1. Walker does not explicitly disclose that the particular interaction comprises secure contract signing interaction in which the first participant corresponds to a first party to the contract and the second participant corresponds to a second party to the contract. Takaragi discloses a system wherein two parties exchange preliminary digital signatures, and then agree to a contract by exchanging their formal digital signatures with each other, and further, if there are problems, a third party can decode the signatures submitted by the transaction parties, and use a hash total of the contract, to verify the transaction (Abstract, column 4 lines 14-47). Walker and Takaragi are analogous arts in that both exchange authenticable messages with digital signatures. Walker disclose a system of cashing out, purchasing more gambling credit, via a communication with the wagering establishment (casino). This procedure requires the exchange of authenticable messages as disclosed by Walker. It would have been obvious that these authenticable messages could compose of a contract which has to be digitally signed by each party. This would allow a third party to intervene if a problem arises, so that "neither of the transacting parties can deny that it has approved formally

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the transaction, if the other party submits its digital signature as evidence" (column 5 lines 7-14). This would be important in the transactions involved in Walker which involve monetary funds. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the contract signing method of Takaragi with the system of verifying the exchange of funds of Walker, to insure the liability of both parties when exchanging monetary funds.

Claim 13 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. Furthermore, Walker discloses:

The method of claim 12 wherein the setup procedure comprises at least the following steps:

(a) the player selecting n random numbers $d_{sub.il}, \dots, d_{sub.in}$, for each node i of the player game tree structure, and a random number $r_{sub.i}$ uniformly at random for each node, wherein each node i corresponds to a particular round of the game (column 15 lines 39-64);

(b) the player computing for each node i a corresponding game node value $game_{sub.i} = \langle h(D_{sub.il}, \dots, D_{sub.in}), R_{sub.i} \rangle$, where $D_{sub.ij} = h(d_{sub.ij})$, $R_{sub.i} = C(r_{sub.i})$, h denotes a hash function, C denotes a commitment function, and $preimage_{sub.i} = (d_{sub.il}, \dots, d_{sub.in}, r_{sub.i})$ denotes a decision preimage value for $game_{sub.i}$ (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 11 lines 10-30);

(c) the player computing for each node i a value which is a function of one or more of: (i) values associated with one or more of its children nodes; (ii) its

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corresponding game node value game.sub.1; and (iii) a descriptor that identifies the game type (column 5 line 56 – column 6 line 20, column 11 lines 10-30);

Walker does not explicitly disclose that the player and the casino store an agreement (casino, player) comprising a root value of the player game tree structure, a root value of the casino game tree structure, a hash value on a game function, and associated digital signatures by the player and the casino. Takaragi discloses a system wherein two parties exchange preliminary digital signatures, and then agree to a contract by exchanging their formal digital signatures with each other, and further, if there are problems, a third party can decode the signatures submitted by the transaction parties, and use a hash total of the contract, to verify the transaction (Abstract, column 4 lines 14-47). Walker and Takaragi are analogous arts in that both exchange authenticable messages with digital signatures. Walker disclose a system of cashing out, purchasing more gambling credit, via a communication with the wagering establishment (casino). This procedure requires the exchange of authenticable messages as disclosed by Walker. It would have been obvious that these authenticable messages could compose of a contract, which has to be digitally signed by each party. This would allow a third party to intervene if a problem arises, so that “neither of the transacting parties can deny that it has approved formally the transaction, if the other party submits its digital signature as evidence” (column 5 lines 7-14). This would be important in the transactions involved in Walker which involve monetary funds. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

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invention was made to combine the contract signing method of Takaragi with the system of verifying the exchange of funds of Walker, to insure the liability of both parties when exchanging monetary funds.

7. Claim 21 is an apparatus claim analogous to the method claim of claim 13, and therefore, is rejected following the same reasoning.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaveh Abrishamkar whose telephone number is 571-272-3786. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KA
06/09/2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Shur" followed by a date "06/09/06".